LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Consternation Prevailing in the City of Havana.

INDICATIONS THAT THE END IS NEAR

Insurgent Cavalry Scouts Seen From the Suburbs.

THREE BODIES APPROACHING

HAVANA, January 4.-Unless all indications are misleading, the end of the Cuban insurrection is at hand, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the in surgents, whose armies, under Maximo Gemez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera, are nearing this city from three different directions.

The above facts, so frequently denied in official circles during the past two weeks, are now generally admitted even in official circles, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of

caiming public excitement.

But no amount of explanation will alter the fact that the insurgent cavalry scouts are believed to have been sighted from here this morning. As these advance bodies of the Cubans were at Tapaste, eighteen mile from Guanabaco, practically a suburb of this city, last night, it is by no means improbable that the report that the Cuban scouts have been sighted from the lines de-fending Havana is correct.

It is no longer a cry of "On to Havana" from the Cubans. They are slowly but surely surrounding this capital, after a triumphant march from the eastern end of Cuba to the control of the of Cuba, in spite of the best troops of Spain. Step by step Gen. Campos has been driven back, until here preparations are being completed on both sides for the final and decisive struggle.

Gen. Bandera's Advance.

Gen. Bandera and his column camped last night at San Jose De Las Lajas, a short distance from Tapaste, and his forces are now said to be moving on Guanabaco or its vicinity, in order to take up the position assigned to them for the siege of Havana. Another report has it that Bandera will try to pass by Mount Bejuical to Rincon and from there to Santiago de Las Vegas to cut the railroads leading into Havana; but, in any case, it is admitted that he will push enward toward this city, and his campfires may tonight be visible from the Spanish outposts around this city.

In fact, it is claimed that Bandera will camp this evening at the Vento farm, with-in rifle shot of the outposts of the Span-

Gomez at Duran.

The main body of the second insurgent column under Gen. Gomez was reported this morning to be at Duran, moving in the direction of Guira Melna at the bend of the railroad leading from the province of Pinar del Rio into Havana. Other portions of weeks. Gomez's column, by far the strongest of the three, and now said to number 8,000 men, were sighted today at Guivican and San Felipe, only slightly to the eastward and northward of Guira Melena.

Where Maceo Is.

The third insurgent column, under General Maceo, was announced this morning to have passed Ceiba Mocha, with Gomez, when last heard from, and should now be in the vicinity of San Antonio Venas, or between there and Nazareno.

All three columns have been continuing the work of destruction, burning cane fields and plundering the houses of the wealthier class, as they pushed onward. The Providence, Nombre De Diaz, Julia La Gia, Mercedita and other pluntations in the Culture cedita and other plantations in the Guines district, through which the insurgents have just passed, have been completely wiped out by fire.

Consternation Prevails.

Here the utmost consternation prevails in government circles. There is no denying that Havana is now to all intents and purposes invested by the insurgents. Their columns are pressing unchecked around Ahis city, and the military authorities seem to have fallen into a complete state of help-

Government officials are blaming the different Spanish generals for the condition of affairs, utterly regardless of the fact that it was Campos' plan of campaign, the wild scattering of his forces all over the island, which is mainly to blame for this crisis, although other influences have had a great share in the bitter humiliation of the

Incapacity has been supplemented by sickness and treachery. The Spanish soldiers, in spite of all denials, have deserted in considerable numbers, and in many instances shown sympathy with the ins gent cause. Stories are afloat here of a wholesale republican propaganda at work among the soldiers from Spain, and it is claimed that it will yet bear astonishing

Coolness of the Cubans.

But the most astonishing feature of the climax is the cool manner in which the insurgents have pushed onward during the past ten days. Right on the ground the insurgents have just traversed are several strong columns of Spanish troops, said to number in all about 30,000 men, but who are not fighting worth mentioning, a skirmish here and there being all that is reported. Of course a great deal of this success is due to the fact that the Cubans have the sympathy and active support of nine out of ten persons they have encountered in their march on Havana, while, on the other hand, the Spaniards meet with little sym-pathy from the natives of this island. pathy from the natives of this island. Thus the insurgents have been assisted in every way possible in their endeavors to keep clear of the Spaniards, and the latter have been misled at every opportunity. Gen. Echague, for instance, is in the vicinity of Guines with a small army of Spanish troops. Yet the insurgents have passed right through his district, destroying everything in their path.

Gen. Valdez is at Madruga, northward

and eastward of Guines, at the head of another little army of Spaniards, but the insurgents passed, apparently unmolested, right and left of Madruga, and camped in strong force not far from that place for a

Gen. Navarro, of whom so much was expected, is apparently toying with time, as his picked troops from Spain smoke their cigarettes at San Nicolas, Palos, Aldecoa and Nueva Paz, in the heart of the territory swept by the insurgents.

The marine battalion, really a fine lot of men, are at Aguacate, but the insurgents

have long ago slipped by them.

Flocking to Havana. Well-to-do people from the districts around Havana are flocking into this city. The price of provisions has already begun to go up alarmingly. In the streets the hustle and bustle of the military is visible Every man or boy who can be placed un der arms has been called upon to shoulder a rifle, and the warships have landed every man and every gun available for the de fense of the city. The authorities recog-nize the fact that when the insurgent guns are heard in the distance they may be the signal for a popular uprising here, which will divert attention from the enemy and enable the latter to make a dash Havana, which is expected to end the war and enable Cuba to get her independence. Agents of the insurgents are known to slipped into Havana recently,

from the sullen, expectant attitude of the Cuban populace, it is evident that the authorities do not make a mistake in pre-paring for the worst in this city when the battling with the insurgents

Ridiculed by the Spanish.

Late this afternoon it was reported that Campos had sent a special messenger to the insurgents with the object of bringing about a conference with their leaders. Not only was the report not confirmed, but the authorities ridiculed the idea, claiming that the enemy consisted of only a "few flying bands of rebels," and that the Spanish columns pressing on after them had caught the "rebels" in a trap, from which their only escape was death or unconditional surrender. The Spanish commander insists that there is no cause for alarm, and that the insurgents' columns will shortly be dispersed by the Spanish troops.

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION. A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully five times that of any afternoon contemporary.

Circulation of The "Evening Star." SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1895......35,989 MONDAY, Dec. 30, 189530,317 TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1895......30,928 WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1896......29,275 THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1896......30,504 FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1896......30,292 Total......187,305

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, January 3, 1896-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON. Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, A. D. 1896.

Notary Public, D. C.

DEATH AFTER A FIGHT. One of the Principals of a Sparring

Match Killed. NEW YORK, January 4.-- A prize fight took place last night in the loft of Wagner's stable in East 112th street, which ended in the death of one of the principals. Whether he received the fatal blow in the fight or whether he was set upon and beat to death after the fight is a question which the police are now trying to solve.

The fight was between John Shagner sixteen years old, a vender, and Henry Rodriquez, twenty years old. The former weighed 110 pounds and the latter 102 pounds. Rodriquez is the young man who was killed. Both young men are members of the Sherwood Athletic Club, and had been in training for the fight for several

Michael Ginto, a barber, has been placed in a cell. Subsequently, on information he gave, Shagner, who was Rodriquez's an-tagonist in the ring, was arrested. Shagner said that while Rodriquez was some-what groggy, he was by no means unable to take care of himself, and he saw him walk from the room.

It is declared by others that Henry was

not killed by any blow which he might have received during the fight, but that af-ter it was all over he was set upon by the Ginto gang and murdered.

When he left his home last night he carried with him a silver watch and chain and some money, but when he was brought

home dead, neither watch, chain nor money was found on him. Thomas Russell, who was referee of the fight, has been arrested.

As a result of a preliminary investigation by the coroner's office, Shagner has been committed without bail. Russell proved an alibi and was discharged. The rested are held for examination.

RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

Cardinal Satolli Goes Over to the Cathedral City. BALTIMORE, Md., January 4.—Cardinal Satolli arrived in Baltimore today from Washington. He came over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in a special car. He was accompanied by his entire household, in-

cluding Drs. Sbarretti and Rooker of the apostolic delegation, the papal envoy, Marquis Sacripanti, and a number of priests and pasters of the Washington churches. He was received at Camden station by the Rev. A. L. Magnien, D. D., superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, whose guest he will be while in this city. The visitors entered carriages and were driven to the seminary.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A Liquor License Granted. A retail liquor license was granted today by the excise board to Louis P. Spinner, 661 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

The Garbage Controversy.

There is little prospect that a garbage crematory will be located upon the site recently selected on the east side of 24th street north of N street. The situation br:efly is that the Commissioners have before them the vigorous protests of the residents and property owners in the vicinity of the proposed site, and are simply waiting for the contractor to make application for a permit to erect the crematory before taking action. It is not believed that this application will be made.

Yesterday afternoon the garbage people had a hearing before the Commissioners. Inventor Brown stated among other things that the crematory would be open and ready for business some day this month. He had guaranteed there would be no odor, and desired to add that the plant would be run according to the wishes of the Com-

Contractor Warfield is not content with getting a reduction of the fines imposed upon him and wants a refund of all that was withheld. He is going to appear be fore the Commissioners next week and urge his contention.

The Adverse Report. The Commissioners this afternoon made an unfavorable report upon Senate bill 1140

operate a telephone and telegraph plant and exchange in the District of Columbia. Injured in the Sewer. The names of two more victims have been added to the record in the accidents' in the construction of the Grace and Potomac streets sewer, Georgetown. John Jackson and Richard Burnside are the

latest. Day before yesterday they went

in the big ditch just after an explosion

to permit the Home Telephone Company of

Washington, D. C., to instal, maintain and

to remove earth and debris, when a charge that had not gone off at the proper time suddenly sprang into activity. The two men were caught-one receiving big wounds in his head and arm. One was

taken to his home, the other to the Emergency Hospital. .

The Laws of Whist. All the laws of Whist, as revised and adopted at the Third American Whist Congress, are to be found in The Evening Star's New Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1896, and is but one feature of its thousands of facts, statistics, records, etc. 25c per copy. For sale at Evening Star office and all news stands.

Charles Atkinson, wrongfully convicted of having criminally assaulted Mary Mil-ler, his stepdaughter, was released from the New Jersey state prison yesterday, after having served twenty months of his ten cars' sentence.
Washington Irving Adams, chairman of

the executive committee of the National Photographic Association of America, is dead at his home at Mont Clair, N. J., aged sixty-four years.

The trustees of Kenyon College have elected Prof. L. S. Luther of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., as president. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who have been spending a few days at Rome, have gone to Naples, from which place they will sail for Egypt.

Pardee & Company's cranberry colliery at Hazleton, Pa., was destroyed by fire last night.

COLD AND HUNGRY REED AND ALLISON GOV. MORTON'S BOOM

fected the Poor.

MULTIPLYING APPLICATIONS FOR AIL

An Emergency Relief Committee

EXPERIENCES OF THE POLICE

The cold wave that struck Washington

so suddenly last night has caused a large

increase in the number of applicants for

aid. Poor people may manage to struggle

along from day to day when the weather

is fair and the sunlight warm, but when

the icy blasts of winter blow round their

scantily furnished homes their suffering is

intensified by the bitter cold, and every or-

ganization for relief feels the added drain

Up to the present time the Associated

Charities, although it has not gone very far

into the active work of direct relief, has

taken of re of a considerable number of in-

dividuals and families, who must either

cold. This relief could be furnished from

the ordinary resources of the organiza-

tion, and from liberal private donations to

its funds, but with the coming on of real winter the calls upon it have been far in

excess of its ability to meet them. This,

ogether with the realization that the needs

are very great on every side, has led the

board of managers to take action looking to the appointment of an emergency relief

committee of citizens, who should make an appeal for and from the people of Wash-

The Emergency Committee.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon

such a committee was appointed as fol-

lows: Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. Nathan

Bickford, Mr. Jos. W. Davis, Miss Cath-

erine Trescott and Mrs. J. W. Babson.

The committee is to hold a meeting this

afternoon at the office of Mr. Edson, when

ar organization will be perfected and a definite plan of work mapped out.

In conversation with a Star reporter this morning Mr. Edson said that he did not

think he was in a position to give anything like as much attention to the matter as he

did last year and the year before. Mr. George S. Wilson, the general secretary of

the Associated Charities, said later, how-ever, that he did not think the labors of

the committee would be nearly as onerous

as they have been before. The work has been thoroughly systematized, and it is thought that even if the present cold weather contirues it will be possible to meet all demands if the appeal of the committee

reets with anything like the cordial re-sponse it did last year. The Associated

Charities is acting more than ever this year in the capacity of a clearing house. All

such applicants as would seem to come raturally under the care of some one or other of the regular relief organizations

are turned over to them directly to be looked

after. Thus a number of Catholics have been recommended to the Society of St.

Vincent de Paul and their needs have been

have been turned over to the Grand Army

posts or to the Woman's Relief Corps secret and benevolent societies are taking

care of their own poor. There are rarely, if ever, calls from the Hebrews, for they are

taken care of by the charity organizations among their own creed. In this way the calls on the Associated Charities have been materially lessened in numbers. Still there are always a goodly number of the worthy

and deserving poor who do not come under any of these heads, and it is for the purpose

of answering appeals from such as these

that the citizen

lows:

that the citizens' committee was appointed. Washington has always answered such re-

quests for aid in a thoroughly generous and

whole-hearted manner, and it is safe to say that this winter will be no exception to the

rule. All money that may be raised by the committee will be held by its treasurer sub-

ject to the call of the Associated Charities.

Divisions of the Associated Charities.

The Associated Charities has completed

its organization for the work of the win-

ter, and all of its various divisions are lo-

cated, and applicants for aid are always

referred to the office of the proper division

for investigation and report. The loca-

tions of these various divisions are as fol-

First division, Georgetown-Office, 1218

Second division, Rock creek to 15th

second division, Rock creek to 15th street—Office, 812½ 19th street.
Third division, 15th to North Capitol, all north of the mall—Office, 1027 9th street.
Fourth division, Southwest Washington—

Office, 728 4½ street southwest.

Fifth division, Northeast Washington—
Office, 217 H street northeast.

Sixth division, Southeast Washington—
Office, 616 B street southeast.

What Chief Clerk Sylvester Says.

"The police are receiving applications for

assistance from all quarters," said Chief

Clerk Richard Sylvester of the pelice de

partment to a Star reporter, "and there is

no doubt that the cold snap has caused

great suffering to the needy and destitute

and will continue to add to the distress of

are powerless to assist the cases are re

Charities has a paid secretary and paid agents, while our hands are practically tied.

I have a small amount of cash on hand

pected turn in the weather as this, and I did not care to be entirely penniless. We

can only assist extreme and emergency

the fund will be exhausted in a week, and

there is no way in view whereby it will be replenished."

No Evidence of Great Destitution.

Conversation with the lieutenants of the

precincts established the fact that the cold

wave has not as yet begun to show its ef-

steady for a few days. Ald has not as yet been asked at some of the station houses, while others have had a number of calls

The Central Union Mission.

At the Central Union Mission the number

of persons who applied for aid yesterday

and this morning was not as large as

might be expected, and it was thought

that this condition of things was due to

general knowledge of the fact that the

mission has nothing substantial with which

to assist. Thanksgiving day the friends of

the institution contributed supplies suffi-

cient to last for several weeks, but this

store has been exhausted. This morning

was a small quantity of bread. Some aid is

given, however, to the more worthy cases by allowing the men to saw wood, for

which they are paid at the rate of \$1 per cord. The mission has a city missionary

who investigates the cases that come t

her notice, but the majority are referred, of necessity, to the Associated Charities

Applicants for Medical Treatment.

thus far had little to do on account of ap-

plications from the poor for assistance, ow-

ing to the cold snap. According to exper-

ience in the past, in two or three days

from now many persons who will have

contracted cold and other ailments from

their homes.

The sanitary office of the District has

from destitute persons.

fect as it will if the temperature remain:

net in a most generous manner; old soldiers

upon it.

Appointed.

It Was Feared They Would Be Handicapped How the Freezing Weather Has Afby Congress.

> Legislative Record Now Made Up-The Speaker Has Shown His Capacity in an Emergency.

Every feature of politics now seems to have its bearing on the coming presidential contest. When the present Congress assembled it was observed by party managers that two of the presidential aspirants, Messrs. Reed and Allison, would be at some disad- O L D wantage in the race by reason of the taxing character of their public duties here, and the fact that not until the important work of the session was completed could the effect of that work on their candidacies safely be computated. It was thought they would be more or less in peril up to the day the break on the part of the republican House would be likely to injure Mr. Reed, and any bad break on the part of the republican Senate would injure Mr. Allison. A session of seven months at least was confidently counted on, so that while Gen. Harrison, Gov. McKirley and Gov. Morton, all with their records made up, and free-handed in the hunt for delegates, were directing their lieuterants from Indianapolis, Canton and Albany, Messrs. Reed and Allison, in fetters here, would be going the rounds of official

toil and consumed with anxiety. have asked assistance or gone hungry and Legislative Record Made Up. In a moment-in the twinkling of an eyethis has all been changed. The legislative record of this session of Congress, in any bearing it may have on the presidential ace, is now made up. The projected work of months has been crowded into as many days. The House has passed upon both the revenue and the bond questions, which leaves Mr. Reed free-handed, and while the Senate will not be so expeditious as to either, the republican policy in that body as to both stands already revealed. This will add to Mr. Allison's comfort. There remains, therefore, as the work of this session still to be done, only that necessary to putting the appropriation bills into shape; and whether this takes four or five months' time is not much to the point as affecting any advantages in this year's great race.

Mr. Reed's Friends Feel Good. Mr. Reed's friends feel decidedly good over the results so far achieved. The work of the House is the work of his hands. He cut it out, they claim, and directed its execution. The President, with two big surprises, failed signally to take him at a disadvantage. There was first a call for the support of an assertion of the Monroe doctrine. That was promptly given. The House even refused to add a word to the President's suggestions. It considered that he had spoken for the country, and it backed him up as loyally as though he had been a republican. It wisely decided to recognize no party politics in the matter. What he had claimed it claimed as the mission of the United States in the affairs counsel of its own convictions as to what the emergency called for. It could not afford to permit the President to dictate that legislation. His right under the Constitu-tion ended with the exercise of a recommendation on the subject. But the House, to be certain of meeting the requirements of the case, seized both horns of the dilemma. It passed a bill increasing the rev enue, which squared with its own contention on the subject, and then passed a bill authorizing the issuance of a low-rate bond in times of depletion of the gold reserve, which was intended to square with the views and requests of the President. Thus, at the very time when the country was, rocking with the excitement caused by the President's inflammatory deliver-ances, and suggestions as to what the occasion required were as numerous and con-fusing as views expressed around a sewing circle, Mr. Reed and his lieutepants evolved the plan which both quieted the business world and brought the politicians up with

a turn for thinking. The Speaker's Real Size. When Mr. Reed went upon the Speaker's stand this time it was pointed out that the real test of the man for the largest affairs had come. It was to be demonstrated whether or not he possessed the large executive capacity. It was denied that the trial in the Fifty first Congress had settled that question. It was contended that the full measure of his accomplishment then was the mere revolutionizing of parliamentary procedure. The credit of the other work, performed was divided among his lieutenants, Mr. McKinley getting the greater part of it by having his name attached to the most notable of all the enactments. The Speaker's friends think the record so far made by this House well calculated to silence all those heretofore doubtful on the score of Mr. Reed's real size. That he has shown himself to be a man of the first order of readiness, ca and courage in the greatest of emer-

gengles they themselves freely assert. LATE SPORTING NEWS.

Bowling at Carroll Institute. Two games were bowled at the Carroll Institute last night by teams representing Carroll Institute and the Young Men's Cath-

the unfortunates. In nearly all the preolic Club. The scores follow: cincts the lieutenants have been appealed First Game, L. Y. M. C. C. to by many worthy persons, but as they CARROLL Y. M. C. St. Sp. Sc. 1 4 129 B. Lehman. 2 t. 1 3 118 Kennelly. 0 n. 0 7 155 Landale. 1 ternitt. 1 4 135 R. Lehman. 3 rong. 3 6 189 O'Connor. 0 Sp. 3 2 5 2 7 Rice 1.... 1 Merritt.... 1 Whelan... 0 ferred to headquarters. Now, strange as it may seem, the Associated Charities, the Central Union Mission and other charitable B. Loeraft. 1 organizations are sending their applicants to us, which is not right. The Associated Armstrong., 3 Totals ... 6 24 726 Totals ... 6 19 CARROLL T. M. C. C. Sc. St. St. 181 B. Lehman. 2 139 Kennelly. . . 2 155 Lansdale. . . 2 159 R. Lehman. 3 which, by strict economy, I was able to save from the amount allotted to the police fund by the citizens' relief committee last year. I had in view just such an unex-175 O'Connor. . Totals... 13 25 809 Totals.... 9 19 cases and those that require immediate as-sistance. Even with such discrimination

The Island Track to Close. Following the example of the St. Asapl people, the officials of the Alexander Island track, have decided that after today there shall be no racing at their track until next spring. It had been understood that despite the action of the St, Asaph people the Alexander Island officials had determined to race every day throughout the winter that the track could be used, so the annorncement has been received with sur-

Ely to Play With Pittsburg. Connie Mack, the Pittsburg base ball magnate, has completed a deal with President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns whereby the famous shortstop, Ely, will play next season with the smoky city team. In exchange for Ely Mack give Pitches Hart and She ister Cross in addition to a sum of many, the amount of

which cannot be ascertained. New York Racing Dates.

Messrs. Belmont, Capt. J. H. Bradford. Cornellus Feloes and P. J. Dwyer, representing the Westchester, Coney Island Jockey Club and Brooklyn Racing Associations, resepctively, have arranged the following dates for coming spring and

fall meetings:
Morris Park-May 12 to June 2; October 13 to November 3. Gravesend—June 4 to June 22; September 7 to October 3. 6 to October 3.

Sheepshead Bay -June 23 to July 11 and
August 15 to September 5. On the Wednesdays occurring upon dates fixed for Morius Fark the New York Stee-plechasing Association will race there both

SUSPECTED HIS EMPLOYER. A French Deputy Shot by His Elec-

exposure will apply to the sanitary officer for assistance and treatment at a hospital. tion Agent. Not a few cases that usually come to the M. Jules Coutant, a member of the cham attention of the sanitary office are of men ber of deputies in the socialist interest, repwho complain of cruel treatment on the resenting the district of Sceaux, France, has boats and desire transportation to been shot at with a revolver and seriously wounded by his former election agent, The cause of the shooting was the fact that the agent suspected the deputy of an intrigue with his wife.

dent today preparatory to returning to his post. He is said to have recovered his health. trigue with his wife.

in the spring and fall.

The Latest Assurance May Injure Rather Than Benefit.

THE LEADERS PROTEST TOO MUCH

Objections Urged Against Him for First Place.

TICKET TALK

Friends in this town of other presidential aspirants are of opinion that Gov. Morton's boom will be injured rather than benefited by the assurance in chorus of the New York legislative account was closed. Any bad republican leaders that they are in earnest in presenting their favorite. The proceeding, it is thought, will only serve to advertise the hopelessness of their task. They brought the governor's name forward three months ago, by formal resolution, adopted with some show of enthusiasm by a state convention. But, aside from a most respectful notice of the action by the press, there was no response whatever from outside the state. New Jersey republicans did not proffer support to their distinguished neighbor, nor did the Connecticut republicans tender their support. The situation, indeed, outside of the empire state remained absolutely unaffected.

They Protest Too Much. This was taken into account by the New Yorkers, and those men standing nearest to Gov. Morton explained the apparent indifference by pointing to the doubts here and there expressed as to the entire sincerity of the more prominent of the men accepted as sponsors for the Morton boom. Mr. Platt was openly accused of being for Mr Reed while both Mr. Denew and Mr. Miller were put down in the Harrison column. There must be, it was insisted, a repudiation of these imputations before the Morton boom could be expected to flourish. This, then, is what has taken place: Mr. Platt, Mr. Depew and Mr. Miller have united in a statement assertive of their own sin-cerity, and pledging to Gov. Morton what he already stood accredited with, so far as formality and their own public utterances were concerned, the vote of the state of New York.

Do not the gentlemen protest too much-and a bit too often? There is some opinion that they do, and that before they ge through with the matter they will displace young Hamlet's mother in the popular thought when the quotation about an excessive anxiety to be believed is used.

· Mr. Morton's Age. One hears many complimentary things aid about Gov. Merton by politicians on either side. His ability, experience and character are rated very high. That he would make a safe President nobody seems of this hemisphere. Then came the almost to doubt. But two trings are the first of this hemisphere. Then came the almost to doubt. But two trings are trivial of this hemisphere. Then came the almost to doubt. But two trings are trivial of this hemisphere are the first of these is his age. It that was as promptly responded to. In is conceded that he is a vigorous man of his years, and that he is proving easily equal to the physical exactions of his pres ent office. But there is a vast difference, it is contended, between the exactions of that office and the exactions of the presi-dency of the United States. The work of the President now is positively burden some. It tries severely at times even Mr. Cleveland, who probably has brought as much physical strength to it as any man

> His Business and Location. The second objection suggested is that as bonds and bankers are likely to cut so large a figure in the next race, both Gov. Morton's business and his locality would weaken him as the nominee. The money wer it is insisted will be much in evidence. A part of the republican charge against the administration is that it has been too "thick" with Wall street. It has hearkened too readily to the cry of the money lenders, and been too willing to follow where money lenders led. Gov. Morton, of course, has had no part in the proceedings, but he is a banker, and is on close terms with the men who have "staked" the government in the pinch which, as is charged, they helped to produce, and this, it is believed, would injure him as a national candidate in a red-hot campaign. The party, it is insisted, must go outside of New York for its candidate, and make its selection from among the men not iden-tified in any way with money in syndicate

New York's Vote.

What will become of New York's vote in the national convention with Gov. Morton out of the running is regarded as a very pretty and difficult problem. The vote of the state will be cast for the governor, unless between now and then he becomes convinced of the hopelessness of his case and decides not to allow his name to be presented. If presented, his name ought to live through several ballots. Meanwhile the New Yorkers will have time to look about, They will not, in those circumstances, be likely to hold together. Mr. Platt will go in one direction-most likely to Mr. Reed-and Mr. Depew and Mr. Miller in anotherto General Harrison, or to Mr. Allison. The Harrison men. it is asserted, will in no instance anywhere be likely to go to Gov. Their second choice is Allison, or a dark horse.

The Old Ticket Talk. But notwithstanding this criticism of Gov. Morton for first place, there is still talk of him for second, on a ticket with his old vokemate. Harrison and Morton, the old ticket and a return of the old times.

JOINT INSTALLATION.

Thomas Post and Corps No. 11 Combine in Business and Pleasure.

A joint installation of the officers of George H. Thomas Post, No. 15, and Corps No. 11, Department of the Potomac, took place at Medford Hall, 8th and I streets northeast, last night. Susan H. Rose, department installing officer of the W.R.C., ir stalled into their respective positions the following officers of the corps, viz.: Mrs. R. B. Meacnam, president; Mrs. Mary Honn, serior vice president; Mrs. Florence Howells, junior vice president; Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, chaplain; Mrs. E. S. Willis, secretary; Miss Tillie Dunham, treasurer Mrs. M. P. Dorsey, corductor.

The chairs were then surrendered to the officers of the post, and Chief Mustering Officer George C. Ross of the department installed the following officers of George H. Thomas Post: John F. Meacham, com-mander; E. P. Seavy, senior vice commander; P. B Entrekin, junior vice commender; J. B. Dowd, adjutant; Wm. H. Mattingly, surgeon; W. H. Honn, chaplain; H. F. Olmstead, quartermaster; Peter Faulkner, officer of the day; Andrew Luki, officer of the guard; George Padden, ser-geant major; W. Kitchen, quartermaster

sergeant. An interesting and patriotic speech was made by Chief Mustering Officer Ross.
Past Commander B. F. Fuller followed with a short sketch of the life and character of Gen. George H. Thomas, after whom the post, corps and camp were named. Other short patriotic and very en-tertaining speeches were made by Com-mander Meacham, Mrs. Meacham, Mrs. Dickers on, Mrs. Roberts, Surgeon Mattingly, Maj. Suse of the Sons of Veterans, Mrs. Thompson, Comrades Shouse, Entri-

The Hazing Court-Martial. Seaman William Burns of the gunnery

class was the principal witness for the prosecution at the hazing court-martial. which continued its sessions at the navy yard today. Burns was a very unwilling witness against his classmates, Lamont, Murphy, Smith and Fox. Matthew Taylor a colored employe at the navy yard, and William H. Matthews also testified.

Mr. Ransom Sees the President. Mr. Ransom, United States minister to Mexico, had an audience with the PresiRUPPLIVILLE IN COURT.

Sentences Imposed on Keepers of Speak-Easies Near Soldiers' Home. Augustus Schlegel, the elderly German who was arrested for selling liquor within one mile of Soldiers' Home, was tried in Judge Kimball's court. He had been arrested before and sentenced to the workhouse, and so Mr. Pugh, the prosecuting officer, charged him with second offense. John S. Parham, James Tyndall, John Williams and William Harrington, in-mates of Soldiers' Horre, testified to buying

whisky at Schlegel's place.

The defendant was sworn in his own behalf, and he made a denial of what the other witnesses had said.

Judge Kimball commented on the rum drinking in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home, and sentenced the defendant to three months on the farm, and imposed a fine of \$100 cm installed.

three months on the farm, and imposed a fine of \$400 or ninety days additional.

In Judge Miller's court the four "speakeasy" keepers, John O'Connell, Michael Curtin, Michael Burke and Michael Sullivan, who were convicted earlier in the week, appeared for sentence.

Judge Miller overruled the motions for new trials, and the defendants were each fined \$300 or ninety days in the work house, and as none of them were able to pay this amount, they went down.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The Recent Order Not Intended to Go

Beyond Four O'Clock. Temporary consternation prevailed among the employes of the executive departments over a rumor that the President and cabinet had determined on a strict enforcement of the law requiring of all clerks and employes not less than seven hours of labor each day, excepting only Sundays and holidays. The recent order to this effect was construed by some hypercritical clerk as abolishing the usual half-hour recess at noon for luncheon or else requiring the clerks to remain at their desks from 9 to 4:30 o'clock, the added half hour representing the time lost in luncheon.

Inquiry at the various departments showed that the order had no such purpose, the half hour for luncheon being regarded as a necessary feature of the day's work. The main purpose of the new order as explained at the Treasury Department was to do away entirely with the practice of reducing the hours of labor on days immediately, preceding holidays.

Copy of the Order. The following is a copy of the order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, which is practically the same as those issued by the other

"It is made by law the duty of every head "It is made by law the duty of every head of an executive department to require of all clerks and other employes under his control, of whatever grade or class, not less than seven hours of labor each day, excepting only Sundays and legal holidays.

"To remove the missipprehension which seems to prevail on this subject and prevent the anniyance and inattentioneto duty which at times result, it is ordered that hereafter no clerk or other employe of this department be relieved from duty, save in individual cases for causes specified by law, during any part of the working hours of any day, except Sundays and legal holidays."

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Judge Truitt Says the Line Should Stny Where It Is.

In discussing the Alaska boundary question, Warren Truitt, retiring United States judge of Alaska, having turned over his office to his successor, A. K. Delaney, said: "The unanimous opinion on the boundary question is that the line should stay right where it is, People do not want England's centention granted, for it would take some of the best of southwestern Alaska and control the Yukon trade.

"People are opposed to any more of England's map-making, and they don't want arbitration, for they consider there is nothing to arbitrate. They have seen enough arbitration in the Bering sea controversy, when England got all she desired. The line is where it has been conceded for years. The message of President Cleveland on the have some bearing on the Alaskan boundary dispute. It is received with favor, and ther is no division with us on either case.

"The Alaska Indians, who are great lovers of the stars and stripes, it being their

custom to place the flag at half mast over their dead, are very much opposed to the British gaining possession of any terri-Judge Truitt added: "Liquor is the cause of nearly all the law-breaking in Alaska. When I went to Alaska four years ago the grand juries would not indict for liquor

selling, obeying public sentiment rather than the law, but at the last term every saloon keeper in Alaska was indicted."

Army Orders.

The leave of absence granted Maj. James C. Worthington, surgeon, has been extended six months on account of sickness. Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, twenty-fourth infantry, has been detailed as a member of the army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Col. John N. Andrews, twelfth infantry, relieved.

Lieut. David D. Johnson, fifth infantry, has been ordered before the army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth for examination as to his eligibility for retirement. Capt, Henry D. Borup, ordnance department, has been ordered to special duty at the works of the Reading iron works in connection with the manufacture of gun carriages.
The leave of absence granted Capt. S. H.

Lincoln, tenth infantry, has been extended The leave of Lieut. James Hamilton, third artillery, has been extended six months on account of disability.

Horsa Regarded as a Pirate. It is announced at Madrid that the Danish government has expressed the opinion that the steamer Horsa, flying the Danish flag, which conveyed a filibustering expedi-tion to Cuba in November last from Phila-delphia, ought to have been regarded as a pirate, in spite of the contrary decision of

Adjourned Without Action There was a stirring debate in the Senate late yesterday afternoon after Senator Sherman's speech was concluded, but the Senate adjourned without taking action to reassemble next Tuesday.

Death of Richard L. Wallach. The death of Richard L. Wallach occurred this morning at Providence Hospital, where he had been for the past week. He was a sufferer from Bright's disease, and death was the culmination of that disorder. The remains were removed to Laurel, Md., where the deceased was a resdient. He was a member of the bar of this city and had an office here. He was held in high es-teem by his circle of friends and acquaint-

A Japanese Newspaper. New York has a Japanese newspaper. It

ances.

is called the Japanese-American Commercial Pioneer. The proprietors of the new paper are Shizuo Kondo, A. M., of Tokio, Japan, and Francis Gosieniecki, and it is published at No 120 Pears street. This is the first and only commercial paper in Japanese published weekly in the United States and circulating exclusively in Japan. The main object of the paper is to further the commercial interests between the United States and Japan by making it possible for the Japanese to read good commercial reports from this country printed in their own language and written by able men.

Baltimore Markets.

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Baltimore, January 4.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 16,423 l.arrels; shipments, 14,298 barrels; sales, 450 barrels. Wheat strong—spot and month, 67a67¼; March, 68a68¼; May, 68¾a69; steamer No. 2 red, 65a68¾, receipts, 1,638 bushels; shipments, 15,425 bushels; stock, 383,746 bushels; sales, 2,006 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 67a68; do. on grade, 64¼a67½. Corn firmer—spot and month, 32¼a32¾; February, 32¾a33; March, 23a33¼; May, 34½ bid; steamer mixed, 31¼a511¾—receipts, 142,850 bushels; shipments, 221,342 bushels; stock, 1,435,261 bushels; sales, 275,000 bushels—southern white and yellow corn, 32a33. Oats firm—No. 2 white western, 24a24½; No. 2 mixed, 22½a23—receipts, 7,492 bushels; stock, 109,570 bushels. Hay very firm—choice timothy, \$15,56a\$16.60. Grain freights quiet, with an easier feeling—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 3½d. February; Cork for orders per quarter, 3s,3d. January. Sugar firm, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged. Eggs firm—fresh, 23. Cheese steady, uncbanged.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Wall Street Impatiently Awaiting Governmental Action

FEATURES OF THE BANK STATEMENT

Contraction of Loans Nearly Thirteen Millions.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

special Disputch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, January 4.-Yesterday's developments in the Senate, the Elkins reso lution in particular, added materially to the firancial confusion against which the street has been contenling for the last fertnight. Prices at the close of business were consequently depressed from 1 to 5

A higher London market and a corre-

sponding advance on this side were utilized for selling purposes, the difficulties of the situation being generally recognized. The continued hesitancy on the part of

the administration in the face of the Senate's pronounced hostility toward the pending bond bill was also urged as an argument against val es. The situation at the close of the week is

filled with uncertainty, but a bond issue will, in all probability, be announced not later than the middle of the coming week. This action should be the signal for an upward movement in prices, the present low level giving the conservative operator a large field to select from. All matters usually looked to in determining the probabl. course of the market have been passed unnoticed of late, but it is to be noted that no adverse developments have been reported during this period of neglect. The bank statement again reported a large contraction in loans, nearly thirteen millions being substracted from last week's total. This policy on the part of the banks ward movement in prices, the present low

total. This policy on the part of the banks is not unnatural in view of the strained

An increase in specie is reported as the result of the gold imported from Europe in view of an approaching bond issue.

An increase of nearly four millions in reserve is shown on account of the decrease in deposits, requiring a smaller reserve fund.

The statement is not consistent by over two million dollars, and consequently does not accurately reflect the week's banking

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the high-est and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

Open High Low 108 108 1011/ 97 97 963/ 84% 84% 794/ 174/ 174/ 174/ 144/ 144/ 185/ 474/ 474/ 474/ American Cotton Oil.... American Cotton Oil...
Atchison.
Canada Scuthera.
Canada Scuthera.
Canada Pacific.
Chesapeake & Ohip.
C., C., C. & St. L.
Chicago, B. & Q.
Chicago, B. & Q.
Chicago, Gas, Cfs.
C. M. & St. Paul.
C. M. & St. Paul.
Pfd.
Chic., R. I. & Pacific.
Del., Lack. & W.
Delaware & Hudson...
Den. & R. Grande, Pfd.
Dis. & Cattle Feeding.
General Electric.
Illinois Central.
Lake Shore. 141/₈₆ 86 761/₆ 983/₄ 651/₆ U. S. Leather, Pfd.... New Jefacy Central... New York Central... N Y. & N. Eng. Cfs... N. Y. C. & St. Louis... Tenn. Coal & Iron..... Union Pacific.... 6% 16% Wheeling & L. Erie, 11
Wheeling & L. Erie, 176
Wheeling & L. Erie, 176
Western Union Tel. 883

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—People's Fire Insurance, 20 at 5½.
Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 109½ bid, 111 asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 100½ bid, 111 asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 114½ bid, 116½ asked. U. S. 5s, 1904, 112½ bid.
District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 104 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 111 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 116 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 116 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 116 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 110 bid. 3fs, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid. Sanked. Materopolitan Railrond conv. 6s, 113 bid, 116 asked. Metropolitan Railrond conv. 6s, 113 bid, 116 asked. Metropolitan Railrond 6s, 105 bid. Belt Railrond 5s, 80 bid, 85 asked. Eckington Railrond 6s, 95 bid. Columbia Railrond 6s, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A. 110 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series R. 111 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 120 bid. Obesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 108 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company exc. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company year. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company year. 6s, 108 bid. Masone Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Railrond 5s, 100 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington. 280-bid. 300 asked. Fank of 'he Republic, 240 bid. Metropolitan, 280 bid., 300 asked. Central, 270 bid. Fartz-rs and Mechanics', 180 bid. Second, 132 bid., 137 asked. Citizens', 130 bid. Columbia, 128 bid., 138 asked. Capital, 115 bid. West Ebd., 106 bid., 109 asked. Traders', 98 bid, 102 asked. Lincoln, 55 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe 125 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 33 bid, 38 asked.
Franklin, 38 bid. Metropolitan, 68 bid. Corcoran, 50 bid. Potomac, 60 bid, 75 asked. Arlington, 135 bid. German-American, 160 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 13 asked. Columbia, 11 bid. Riggs, 74 bid. People's, 5 bid, 54 asked. Lincoln, 74 bid, 54 asked. Commercial, 44 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 106 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Title, 65 bid, 8 asked. Washington. Title, 8 asked. District Title, 10 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 35 bid. Chesa-peake and Potomac, 44 bid, 48 asked. American Graphephone, 3½ bid, 4 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 25 bid. Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F rs New York stock exc

street, membe

mann & Co., New York. GRAIN. Wheat Jan. May. Corn Jan. May. Oats Jan.

The British steamer Ardie arrived at New York yesterday from Haytian ports with her colors half mast, in memory of her late commander, Captain Batchelor, who was washed overboard and lost at sea during

a hurricane.

The Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution, held a banquet at Princeton, N. J., last night in commemoration of the battle of Princeton, which was fought January 3, 1777.